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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

HIGHEST HOPES.

Woman Suffragists Consider Every Sign Encouraging.

New York and Kansas Are the Battlefields.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Only Way to Solve Race Question.

Is Woman Suffrage and an Educational Test.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The ladies attending the Woman Suffrage convention were tardy in arriving at Metzger Hall today, and consequently it was late when Miss Anthony called the session to order.

A number of additional delegates have arrived since yesterday. The reports of the credential committee and of the treasurer were on the program for consideration this morning, but Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton having those matters in charge said that owing to delays in receiving credentials of members and the treasurer's books, she was unprepared to submit the reports. The convention then listened to the corresponding secretary of the association, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.
Rachel Foster Avery Tells of the Victories of the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The report of Rachel Foster Avery, the corresponding secretary of the association, said that the advances along the line of woman suffrage had been very great and unusually encouraging, even for those encouraging times. The splendid and almost unique service in Colorado had prepared all for more devoted work, even in the face of difficulties which may appear insurmountable.

Among all the rejoicings, none had seemed so significant of a change as that in the ranks of the college students, where the girls who are receiving the higher education, which is one of the chief traits of the struggle for political rights, are awakening to the underlying principle of justice between the sexes. The advance of the cause was, Mrs. Avery said, in their hands.

She referred to the disappointed hopes of the women of Michigan and New York, where certain laws in the subject of woman suffrage had been declared unconstitutional. Speaking of New York, she added when regard the women there at this moment of the political history, they are organizing the grandest campaign for equality of rights that the country has yet seen.

"Locally far and away, we find," said the report, "the past year made memorable in woman suffrage annals by the extension of the franchise to the women of New Zealand and by their career and enthusiastic entry into political life at the last election, when one-third of the votes were cast by the women and when the proportion of defective ballots was smaller than ever before."

"In England the women have, in spite of the government opposition, been endowed with the parish councils franchise in company with several classes of men now enfranchised."

As a member of the national council of women, the association had the opportunity, said the report, of bringing its principles to the notice of women, who would never of their own motion, attend a suffrage meeting. The next public meeting of the council, which will be held in this city next spring, would prove an immense help to the woman suffrage cause in showing the interest of women of all creeds and interests in the public questions which are agitating the nation.

Miss Avery suggested that the Pilgrim Mother Club originated in New York, by Mrs. Blazo and others, was an annual gathering which it would be well to inaugurate in every city, and she thought that the members who have equality for women, should urge them to preach at least one such gathering. When I mentioned this to her chief work now is to crystallize the organization form, which is growing in favor at the age of woman suffrage.

Miss Avery's interesting report was followed by an animated discussion, during which a number of delegates submitted informal reports of the progress of woman suffrage in their locality.

Those participating included Mrs. Henry of Kentucky, and Mrs. Greenleaf of New York. Next came the report of the southern committee which was read by Miss Anna Clay of Kentucky.

The Work in the South.

Mrs. Laura Clay of Kentucky, suggested the report of the southern committee, which said that last year the number of the members of the southern committee had been increased by four, representing the gain of four southern state suffrage associations. In February the southern work suffered a severe loss in the suspension of the Woman's Chronicle of Arkansas, caused by the evading of health of its editor, Miss Clougham. This left the southern suffragists without a distinct organ.

Since the successful organization in Texas, the report says, there are about three southern states still non-adhering to the general association, West Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi. The state reports would show valuable work in every southern state and a wise expenditure of money in these states, which have been assisted from funds of the committee.

The report made an earnest appeal for help to carry on the southern work, which is regarded as the most important presented to the convention, as the south is far more backward than is represented at first glance. The people are far more heterogeneous than that of any other section of our country of equal size, and when once football is gained for any principle, its growth is rapid. Woman suffrage, with its educational qualifications, is singularly adapted to the solving

of the chief political difficulties of the south.

"We cannot," said the report, "allow the south to languish in the south, and we must not be satisfied by fearing that what is clear to the south at this crisis is taken from New York and Kansas."

G. W. Childs' Works for Women.

Elizabeth Cary Stanton had prepared a paper concerning G. W. Childs, Mrs. Stanton is not attending the convention this year, but her paper was read by one of the members of the society. The paper said:

"In the death of George W. Childs, another sickling figure disappears from our horizon. He was the first journalist to employ women in his printing office and pay them equal wages with men and place a woman at the head of an editorial department of his paper, devoted to women."

"He brought from England the first trained nurses and established them in Blackley hospital. He was instrumental in getting a woman physician in the woman's department in the asylum at Normiston, with absolute control. His influence was exerted in the organization of the Drexel Institute to secure equal advantages in every department for boys and girls. He contributed largely to the national suffrage association. He distributed the bulk of his fortune in his life to worthy objects, and left a handsome fortune to his wife, who will and do enough as she sees fit."

Lacy Stone and Senator Stanford.

Concerning Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton said in part: "The many and beautiful tributes paid Lucy Stone to all parts of the country, may have been highly satisfactory to all who knew and loved her. I think we can say with truth that no other woman in this country has been so widely and respectfully mentioned by the press, the public and the people."

Leland Stanford, Mrs. Stanton regarded as a prominently self-made man. He had said that he considered the emancipation of women the greatest good of the country. In his opinions and poverty alike, he maintained an integrity, purity and generosity of character and a consciousness that commands the admiration of all who know him. The crowning act of his life in honoring woman is in leaving his wife, his son and daughter in his vast estate of \$300,000.00. With rare executive ability, she is managing the stocks and bonds of the large railroads and the university just as her husband did in his life.

Similarly beautiful and pathetic tributes were paid by Mrs. Stanton to the memory and character of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Elizabeth Peabody.

Mrs. Lila Devereux Blazo also read a paper, containing a tribute to Lucy Stone, touching especially on the two domestic virgins in whose life there had been a demonstration of how unmannered all the apprehensions were of the droitine results to be expected from woman suffrage.

SACKETT GONE.

Decent Public Opinion Complained Him to Save Topeka.

Sackett Harry Sackett couldn't stand the pressure of public opinion and decided to fly out to Topeka in Topeka. He came to the conclusion that he could find more agreeable cities in which to tarry, where his genius as a decorative artist and master is more appreciated than here. He had announced that he would stay in Topeka a few weeks and pay his trade, so his few friends in town were surprised when he took the 2 o'clock train this afternoon for Kansas City.

Sackett saw a good many people yesterday and this morning and to each he gave his opinion of the public opinion of him was unnecessarily severe. He would have liked to have the unpleasant incident of home wrecking forgotten.

Sackett left the country last yesterday morning and is now en route to get his big trunk and boxes full of plenty of silver to radio in his pockets. He writes a letter to a friend in New Jersey last Saturday asking for money and it is supposed he got a response.

A GREAT GRIEF.

Causes Miss May Brooklyn, the Well Known Actress, to Sicken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—It has been ascertained that the cause of the suicide of Miss May Brooklyn, the actress, was grief over the death of her lover, Frederick A. Lovecraft.

The father, who is a member of the Comedy Island Jockey club and manager of Palmer's New York theatre, committed suicide last October by taking carbolic acid and shooting himself.

Miss Brooklyn, although able to fill her parts, is said to have been mentally unbalanced ever since. She omitted her lover to the extent of taking carbolic acid, but omitted the shooting. She had been connected with Palmer's company for ten years.

She left a will scribbled on an envelope leaving her clothing to "Buttons" who is supposed a member of the company. Her money, \$150, she directs is to be invested for "Mary." It is not known who the latter is.

Miss Brooklyn's place is "Alabama" last night was taken by her understudy, Miss Brooklyn will be remembered in Topeka as the actress who was the leading lady in A. M. Palmer's company which played "Sun, the Human, four nights in this city in crowded houses."

MISS PEIXOTO BACKS OUT.

—Mrs. Julia Gould Setzer Will Teach Music at Washburn.

The local department at Washburn college is again in full working order.

After Mrs. Julia Gould Setzer's sudden disappearance an effort was made to secure Miss Charles, who formerly taught at the college, but she could not come, and Miss Beatty's Madre Peixoto was provisionally engaged. But a few days afterward she sent word that on account of a recent illness she would have to stay in the east, until she had recovered her health.

Mrs. Julia Gould Setzer of Chicago was then engaged and is now in the city. She is said to be an accomplished singer as well as a competent teacher. She has studied in Cincinnati, New York, and Milan, Italy.

DYNAMITED.

A Southern Pacific Passenger Train Robbed.

The Express Car is Nearly Blown to Pieces.

MAKES A BOLD RUN.

Express Messenger Hurriedly Gets a Team.

And Drives to Next Station to Give the Alarm.

Los ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 16.—Southern Pacific train No. 20 was robbed at Los Angeles station this morning at 11 o'clock. This is the place that the same train was robbed about six weeks ago. The train was delayed in leaving here and did not get away until about 11:30 last night.

It was heavily loaded with passengers and the Wells-Fargo company's shipments were unusually heavy. The train reached Burbank, about six miles north of this city, and reported back all right.

At Reseda, four miles north of Burbank, there is no station, but a sliding.

As the train approached the switch, Engineer Thomas, too late, that the switch was misplaced and valiantly tried to stop the train, but he could not do it, and the engine and two fruit cars went into the ditch, crushing the engine and dashing it to pieces.

Two two fruit cars were a total wreck. As soon as the wrecks occurred, the masked men sprang up out of the bushes and commenced a fusillade, and everybody knew that the mission of the desperadoes was robbery. A few seconds later a couple of dynamite bombs were placed under the express car.

The messenger refused to open the car and the whole side was blown off.

Braemore Foster rode to the emergency as soon as he heard the shots, and made a run for a neighboring ranch house where he saw a light. Here he got a team and drove back to Burbank and gave the alarm.

He could not tell how much the robbers got, but it is probable that they cleaned out the express car, as they had their own way when he left.

He said that Engineer Thomas was badly hurt as well as the fireman, and Dr. Alsworth, the company's surgeon here, left on a light engine for the scene.

Foster could not tell whether any passengers were hurt, but thought they were only badly shaken up. Two possessors of deputy sheriffs just left for the event and a wrecking train is now making up to clean the track. Foster has an idea that Evans and Merrill may have participated in the affair, but as there are three men, this is hardly deemed probable.

A fusillade of pistol shots was continually kept up and it is not unlikely that some of the train crew or passengers may have been hurt before the gunners found out what the matter was.

It is almost certain the express messenger was hurt, as the two explosions of dynamite bombs were said to have been near.

From this it is believed he must have had the explosives in his pocket when he called upon his side. The dead anarchist, it is said, was a frequent speaker at the debates of the Autonomic club though his attendance at the club lately has been less frequent.

Boudin has been watched by the police for some time past as it was believed that he was contemplating some desperate deed. His sister-in-law says that Boudin called upon her yesterday and that when she physically pushed him, he explained: "For God's sake don't push me."

He is said to have been a trusted organizer of the anarchists, and the police hero expressed the opinion that Boudin, when he met his death, was on his way through Greenwich Park to the famous Greenwich Observatory, with the intention of blowing up that institution.

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